Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is now known to be the **most common Mendelian inherited heart disease** (1 in 500 births)

The **most common cause** of drug-induced hepatotoxicity is acetaminophen overdosage

Domestic violence is the **most common cause of physical injury in women**, exceeding the combined incidence of all other types of injury (such as from rape, mugging, and auto accidents).

α -Methyldopa, labetalol, and nifedipine are the **most commonly used medications** for the treatment of chronic hypertension in pregnancy

Hyperthyroidism in pregnancy should be aggressively evaluated and treated. It is **most commonly caused by Graves' disease**

Restless leg syndrome is the **most common peripheral nerve and movement disorder in pregnancy**

Viral infection in pregnancy presents a significant challenge. The **most common cause of congenital viral infection in the United States** is cytomegalovirus (CMV)

The **most common error made by physicians in managing severe pain with opioids** is to prescribe an inadequate dose. Because many patients are reluctant to complain, this practice leads to needless suffering

The **most common underlying cause of myocardial ischemia** is obstruction of coronary arteries by atherosclerosis

Costochondral and chondrosternal syndromes are the **most common causes of anterior chest musculoskeletal pain**

Migraine must be differentiated from tension-type headache, the **most common primary headache syndrome seen in clinical practice**.

The **most common cause of headache due to persistent low CSF volume** is CSF leak following lumbar puncture (LP)

Spondylolysis is the **most common cause of persistent low back pain in adolescents** and is often associated with sports-related activities

Back pain unrelieved by rest, spine tenderness over the involved spine segment, and an elevated ESR are the **most common findings in vertebral osteomyelitis**

The **most common nontraumatic vertebral body fractures** are due to postmenopausal or senile osteoporosis

Exanthem subitum (roseola) is caused by human herpesvirus 6 and is **most common among children <3 years of age**

Erythema infectiosum caused by Human parvovirus B19 is **most common among children 3–12 years old**

Systemic lupus erythematosus is **most common in young to middle-aged women** and flares precipitated by sun exposure

Coxsackievirus A16 is the most common cause Hand-foot-and-mouth disease

Scarlet fever is most common among children 2–10 years old; usually follows group A streptococcal pharyngitis

Varicella occurs **most common during late winter and spring**

Primary herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection: **Primary infection most common among children and young adults for HSV-1 and among sexually active young adults for HSV-2**; no fever in recurrent infection

Tuberculosis is the most common infection causing fever with unknown origin(FUO) in the elderly, and colon cancer is an important cause of FUO with malignancy in this age group

The initial presentation of frostbite can be deceptively benign. The symptoms always include a sensory deficiency affecting light touch, pain, and temperature perception. **The acral areas and distal extremities are the most common insensate areas**

For posterior canal Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo(BPPV), the **Epley maneuver is the most commonly used procedure**

An intraspinal lesion at or below the upper thoracic spinal cord level is **most commonly responsible for paraparesis**

The **most common cause of frontal gait disorder is vascular disease**, particularly subcortical small-vessel disease

A deficit of naming (anomia) is the single most common finding in aphasic patients. When asked to name a common object (pencil or wristwatch), the patient may fail to come up with the appropriate word, may provide a circumlocutious description of the object ("the thing for writing"), or may come up with the wrong word (paraphasia)

The **lesion site most commonly associated with Wernicke's aphasia** is the posterior portion of the language network and tends to involve at least parts of Wernicke's area

An embolus to the inferior division of the middle cerebral artery, to the posterior temporal or angular branches in particular, is the **most common etiology of Wernicke's aphasia**

Anomic aphasia is the single most common language disturbance seen in head trauma, metabolic encephalopathy, and Alzheimer's disease

The **most common etiology of pure alexia** is a vascular lesion in the territory of the posterior cerebral artery or an infiltrating neoplasm in the left occipital cortex that involves the optic radiations as well as the crossing fibers of the splenium

The **single most common sign of primary progressive aphasia** is an inability to come up with the right word

during conversation and/or an inability to name objects shown by the examiner (anomia).

A progressive form of spatial disorientation known as the **posterior cortical atrophy syndrome most commonly represents a variant of Alzheimer's disease** with unusual concentrations of neurofibrillary degeneration in the parieto-occipital cortex and the superior colliculus

Alzheimer's disease (AD) and its prodromal state of mild cogni-tive impairment (MCI) are the **most common causes of progressive memory impairments**. Temporal disorientation and poor recall of recent conversations are early manifestations.

The **most common cause for entorhinal dysfunction is Alzheimer's disease (AD)**, which begins in the entorhinal cortex and then spreads to the hippocampus

There are a wide variety of brief standardized screens of cognition for memory testing, but the **most commonly used test is the Mini-Mental Status Examination**

The **most common bedside test of working memory involves** asking patients to repeat a series of digits orally, with the clinician gradually increasing the number of to-be-retained digits.

Caffeine is perhaps the **most common pharmacologic cause of insomnia**

Sleepwalking arises from slow-wave sleep (NREM stage N3 sleep), usually in the first 2 h of the night, and is **most common in children and adolescents**, when these sleep stages are most robust.

Advanced sleep phase disorder (ASPD) is the converse of the delayed sleep phase syndrome. **Most commonly, this syndrome occurs in older people, 15% of whom report that they cannot sleep past 5 A.M.**, with twice that number complaining that they wake up too early at least several times per week

The **most common form of Blepharitis** occurs in association with acne rosacea or seborrheic dermatitis

Optic disc drusen are **most common in people of** northern European descent

Epiretinal membrane is **most common in patients over 50 years of age** and is usually unilateral

Melanoma is the **most common primary tumor of the eye**

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is the **most common cause of bilateral internuclear ophthalmoplegia in a young adult**

Distal basilar artery ischemia is the **most common etiology of vertical gaze**

Gaze-evoked nystagmus is the **most common form of jerk nystagmus**

Upbeat nystagmus is reported most commonly with lesions in the caudal medulla, which variably involve the peri-hyperglossal group of nuclei, including the nucleus intercalates, the nucleus of Roller, and the nucleus para-raphales

The **most common cause of a progressive painful third nerve palsy involving the pupil** is an aneurysm of

the posterior communicating or posterior cerebral artery, until proved otherwise and an emergency CT angiogram and/or MR angiogram is indicate

Bell's palsy is among the **most common causes of CN VII injury** that results in taste disturbance

Presbycusis (age-associated hearing loss) is the **most common cause of sensorineural hearing loss in adults**

Although most cases of sinusitis involve more than one sinus, the **maxillary sinus is most commonly involved**; **next, in order of frequency**, are the ethmoid, frontal, and sphenoid sinuses

All forms of otitis externa are predominantly bacterial in origin, with **P. aeruginosa and S. aureus the most common pathogens**

Chronic otitis externa is caused primarily by repeated local irritation, **most commonly arising from persistent drainage from a chronic middle-ear infection**

Acute otitis media typically follows a viral URI. The causative viruses (**most commonly RSV, influenza virus, rhinovirus and enterovirus**) can themselves cause subsequent acute otitis media; more often, theypredispose the patient to bacterial otitis media

Ludwig's angina is a rapidly progressive, potentially fulminant form of cellulitis that involves the bilateral sublingual and submandibular spaces and that typically originates from an infected or recently extracted tooth, **most commonly the lower second and third molars.**

Ulceration is the **most common oral mucosal lesion**

The **most common pain of nondental origin** is myofascial pain referred from muscles of mastication, which become tender and ache with increased use

Squamous cell carcinoma may occur in any area in the mouth, **most commonly on lower lip, tongue, and floor of mouth**

Most common location of Kaposi's sarcoma in the oral cavity is the palate

Dry mouth (xerosto-mia) is perceived when salivary flow is reduced by 50%. The **most common etiology is medication, especially drugs with anticholin-ergic properties**, but also alpha and beta blockers, calcium channel blockers, and diuretics

In adults, acute bacterial parotitis is typically unilateral and **most commonly affects postoperative, dehydrated, and debilitated patients**

Staphylococcus aureus including methicillin-resistant forms and anaerobic bacteria are the **most common pathogens in acute bacterial parotitis**

While precise epidemiologic data are lacking, the **most common etiology of hemoptysis** is infection of the medium-sized airways

Worldwide, the **most common cause of hemoptysis is tuberculous infection** presumably owing to the high prevalence of the disease and its predilection for cavity formation

Alveoli can also bleed due to noninflammatory causes, **most commonly due to direct inhalational injury**. This category includes thermal injury from fires, inhalation of illicit substances (e.g., cocaine), and inhalation of toxic chemicals

The **most common cause of respiratory hypoxia** is ventilation-perfusion mismatch resulting from perfusion of poorly ventilated alveoli

Probably the **most common cause of peripheral cyanosis** is the nor-mal vasoconstriction resulting from exposure to cold air or water

Aortic stenosis is the **most common cause of a mid-systolic murmur in an adult.**

Rheumatic fever is the **most common cause of mitral stenosis(MS)**

The **most common structural causes of dysphagia** are Schatzki's rings, eosinophilic esophagitis, and peptic strictures.

Postoperative emesis occurs after 25% of surgeries, **most commonly laparotomy and orthopedic surgery**, and is more prevalent in women

The **most common causes of indigestion are** gastroesophageal reflux and functional dyspepsia

The **most common causes of ulcer disease are** gastric infection with H. pylori and use of NSAIDs.

Esophageal manometry most commonly is ordered when surgical treat-ment of GERD is considered

Diarrhea and constipation are **among the most common patient complaints faced by internists and primary care physicians**, and they account for nearly 50% of referrals to gastroenterologists.

Nearly 40% of tourists to endemic regions of Latin America, Africa, and Asia develop so-called traveler's diarrhea,**most commonly due to enterotoxigenic or enteroaggregative Escherichia coli** as well as to Campylobacter , Shigella , Aeromonas , norovirus, Coronavirus, and Salmonella

Institutionalized persons: Infectious diarrhea is one of the most frequent categories of nosocomial infections in many hospitals and long-term care facilities; the causes are a variety of micro-organisms **but most commonly C. difficile**

Gastrinoma , **one of the most common neuroendocrine tumors**, most typically presents with refractory peptic ulcers, but diarrhea occurs in up to one-third of cases and may be the only clinical manifestation in 10%

One of the most common causes of chronic diarrhea in adults is lactase deficiency , which affects three-fourths of non-whites worldwide and 5–30% of persons in the United States

Intraluminal maldigestion:This condition **most commonly results from pancreatic exocrine insufficiency**, which occurs when > 90% of pancreatic secretory function is lost

Mucosal malabsorption occurs from a variety of enteropathies, but it **most commonly occurs from celiac disease**

Further evaluation of osmotic diarrhea should include tests for lactose intolerance and magnesium ingestion, **the two most common causes**

Peptic ulcers are the most common cause of upper gastrointestinal sources of bleeding(UGIB), accounting for up to ~ 50% of cases; an increasing proportion is due to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), with the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori decreasing

Meckel's diverticulum is the most common cause of significant lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB) in children, decreasing in frequency as a cause of bleeding with age.

Hemorrhoids are probably the **most common cause of lower gastrointestinal bleeding (LGIB)**

In children and adolescents, the **most common colonic causes of significant gastrointestinal bleeding** are inflammatory bowel disease and juvenile polyps

Drugs most commonly associ-ated with cholestasis are the anabolic and contraceptive steroids. Cholestatic hepatitis has been reported with chlorpromazine, imipramine, tolbutamide, sulindac, cimetidine, and erythromycin estolate

Choledocholithiasis is the **most common cause of extrahepatic cholestasis**

The **most common etiologies of isolated glomerular hematuria** are IgA nephropathy, hereditary nephritis, and thin basement membrane disease

The syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis is the **most common cause of euvolemic hyponatremia**

Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis(SIAD) also occurs with malignancies, **most commonly with small cell lung carcinoma** (75% of cases of malignancy-associated SIAD)

SIAD is also a common complication of certain drugs, **most commonly the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)**

Although redistribution and reduced tissue uptake can acutely cause hyperkalemia, a decrease in renal K+ excretion is the **most common underlying cause**

Delay in treatment is **one of the most common causes** of mortality with toxic alcohol poisoning

Chronic hypercalcemia is most commonly caused by primary hyperparathyroidism, as opposed to the second most common etiology of hypercalcemia, an underlying malignancy

Although there are many potential causes of hypocalcemia, impaired PTH or vitamin D production **are the most common etiologies**

In adults, hypoparathyroidism **most commonly results from inadvertent damage to all four glands** during thyroid or parathyroid gland surgery

Hyporeninemic hypoaldosteronism typically causes non-AG metabolic acidosis, **most commonly in older adults with diabetes mellitus or tubulointerstitial disease and renal insufficiency**

Chronic respiratory alkalosis is the **most common acid-base disturbance in critically ill patients** and, when severe, portends a poor prognosis

Salicylates are the most common cause of drug-induced respiratory alkalosis as a result of direct stimulation of the medullary chemoreceptor

The **most common organic cause of erectile dysfunction (ED)** is a disturbance of blood flow to and from the penis

Oral phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitor therapy is the **most commonly employed therapy** for th treatmnt of erectile dysfunction (ED)

PCOS is the **most common cause** of ovarian androgen excess

Nonclassic congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) is **most commonly due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency** but also can be caused by autosomal recessive defects in other steroidogenic enzymes necessary for adrenal corticosteroid synthesis

Superficial spreading melanoma is the **most common type of melanoma**

Chronic low-grade irritant dermatitis is the **most common type of Irritant contact dermatitis(ICD)**, and the **most common area of involvement is the hands**

The **most common cause of Allergic contact dermatitis(ACD)** is exposure to plants, especially to members of the family Anacardiaceae, including the genus Toxicodendron

Nummular eczema occurs more frequently in men and is **most commonly seen in middle age**

The **most common location of seborrheic dermatitisis** is the scalp, where it may be recogized as severe dandruff

The **most common variety of psoriasis is called plaque-type.**The **most commonly involved areas are the elbows, knees, gluteal cleft, and the scalp**

Guttate psoriasis (eruptive psoriasis) is **most common in children and young adults**

Filiform warts are most commonly seen on the face, neck, and skinfolds and present as papillomatous lesions on a narrow base. Flat warts are only slightly elevated and have a velvety, nonverrucous surface. They have a propensity for the face, arms, and legs and are often spread by shaving

Squamous cell carcinomas associated with HPV infections have also been observed in extragenital skin,This is **most commonly seen in patients immunosuppressed after organ transplantation**

Pityriasis rosea–like drug eruptions are seen **most commonly with beta blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, and metronidazole**, while the drugs that can produce a lichenoid eruption include

thiazides, antimalarials, quinidine, beta blockers, and ACE inhibitors

The **most common malignancy that is associated with erythroderma is cutaneous T cell lymphoma (CTCL)**; in some series, up to 25% of the cases of erythroderma were due to CTCL

The **most common causes of nonscarring alopecia** include telogen effluvium , androgenetic alopecia , alopecia areata , tinea capitis , and the early phase of traumatic alopecia

Acneiform eruptions and folliculitis represent the **most common pustular dermatoses**

In hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (Osler-Rendu-Weber disease), the lesions usually appear during adulthood and are **most commonly seen on the mucous membranes, face, and distal extremities, including under the nails**

In Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome face and scalp are the **most common locations of pigment loss**

Acanthosis nigricans can also be a reflection of an internal malignancy, **most commonly of the gastrointestinal tract**, and it appears as velvety hyperpigmentation, primarily in flexural areas

Drugs are the primary cause of toxic epidermal necrolysis(TEN), and the **most common offenders are phenytoin, barbiturates, carbamazepine, sulfonamides, aminopenicillins, allopurinol, and NSAIDs.**

There are several types of porphyria, but the **most common form with cutaneous findings is porphyria cutanea tarda (PCT)**

The **most common presentation of exanthems is erythematous macules and papules (morbilliform)** and less often confluent blanching erythema (scarlatiniform)

The cutaneous eruption in Kawasaki's disease (mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome) is polymorphous, but the**two most common forms are morbilliform and scarlatiniform**

Eruptive xanthomas are the **most common form of xanthomas** and are associated with hypertriglyceridemia (types I, III, IV, and V)

It is important to note that the **most common setting for eruptive xanthomas is uncontrolled diabetes mellitus**

Multiple angiokeratomas are seen in Fabry disease, an X-linked recessive lysosomal storage disease that is due to a deficiency of α -galactosidase A. The lesions are red to red-blue in color and can be quite small in size (13 mm), with the **most common location beingthe lower trunk**

The shin is the **most common location for the nodules of erythema nodosum**, whereas the calf is the most common location for lesions of erythema induratum.

In ~10% of the Sweet's syndrome patients, there is an associated malignancy, **most commonly acute myelogenous leukemia**

Angiosarcoma is found most commonly on the scalp and face of elderly patients or within areas of chronic

lymphedema and presents as purple papules and plaques

In the group of vasculitic disorders, cutaneous small-vessel vasculitis, also known as leukocytoclastic vasculitis (LCV), is the **one most commonly associated with palpable purpura**

Drugs containing a thiol group in their chemical structure (e.g., penicillamine, captopril, enalapril) are **most commonly associated with drug-induced pemphigus**

Dermatitis herpetiformis (DH) may present at any age, including childhood; onset in the **second to fourth decades is most common**

The **most common manifestation of dermatomyositis** is a purple-red discoloration of the upper eyelids, sometimes associated with scaling ("heliotrope" erythema)

Morbilliform or maculopapular eruptions are the **most common of all drug-induced reactions**, often start on the trunk or intertriginous areas, and consist of erythematous macules and papules that are frequently symmetric and may become confluent

Drugs that most commonly cause Stevens-Johnson syndrome(SJS) or toxic epidermal necrolysis(TEN) aresulfonamides, nevirapine, allopurinol, lamotrigine, aromatic anticonvulsants, and the oxicam NSAIDs.

More than 50% of transplant patients develop basal cell carcinomas(BCCs) and squamous cell carcinomas(SCCs), and **these cancers are the most common malignancies arising in immunosuppressed solid-organ transplant recipients**

After sunburn, the **most common type of photosensitivity disease** is polymorphous light eruption (PLE)

Porphyria cutanea tarda (PCT) is the **most common type of human porphyria** and is associated with decreased activity of the enzyme uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase

Basal cell carcinoma is the **most common cancer in humans** and is strongly linked to ultraviolet radiation

Squamous cell carcinoma, including keratoacanthoma-type squamous cell carcinoma, is the **second most common skin cancer** in most ethnic populations and is also most commonly linked to ultraviolet radiation

Superficial spreading melanoma is the **most common type of malignant melanoma** and demonstrates color variegation (black, blue, brown, pink, and white) and irregular borders

Epistaxis is a common symptom, particularly in children and in dry climates, and may not reflect an underlying bleeding dis-order. However it is **the most common symptom in hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia and in boys with Von Willebrand Disease(VWD).**

The **most common symptoms** produced by diseases involving the spleen are pain and a heavy sensation in the LUQ.

The **most common neutrophil defect** is myeloperoxidase deficiency, a primary granule defect inherited as an autosomal recessive trait; the incidence is ~1 in 2000 persons

Trinucleotide expansion was first recognized as a cause of the fragile X syndrome, **one of the most common causes of mental retardation.**

Mutations in the X-linked DMD gene, which encodes dystrophin, are the **most common cause of muscular dystrophy**

In congenital adrenal hyperplasia, **most commonly caused by 21-hydroxylase deficiency**, cortisol production is impaired and ACTH stimulation of the adrenal gland leads to increased production of androgenic precursors

Amniocentesis is the **most common procedure for cytogenetic testing in prenatal diagnosis** and is routinely performed at 15–17 weeks of gestation

Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) is the **second most common procedure** for genetic prenatal diagnosis

Depending on the maternal age structure of the population and the utilization of prenatal testing, the incidence of trisomy 21 ranges from 1/600 to 1/1000 livebirths, making it the **most common chromosome abnormality in live-born individuals.**

Nondisjunction at maternal meiosis I appears to be the **most common source of trisomy.**

Deletions involving the long arm of chromosome 22 (22q11.21) are the **most common microdeletions identified to date**, present in ~1/3000 newborns. **VCF syndrome, the most commonly associated syndrome**, consists of learning disabilities or mild mental retardation, palatal defects, a hypoplastic alae nasi and long nose, and congenital heart defects (conotruncal defect)

Cystic fibrosis is **most commonly associated with the Δ F508 mutation**

Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes (MELAS) is probably the **most common mtDNA disease**, consisting of a progressive encephalomyopathy characterized by repeated strokelike events involving mainly posterior cerebral areas

Laparoscopic adjustable silicone gastric banding (LASGB) has replaced the VBG as the **most commonly performed restrictive operation** for weigh-loss operations

Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGB) is the **most commonly performed and accepted bypass procedure in bariatric surgeries**

Lung cancer is the most common cancer and the **most common cause of cancer death in the world**

Breast cancer is the **second most common cancer worldwide**; however, it ranks fifth as a cause of death behind lung, stomach, liver, and colorectal cancer

The **most common cancers in Africa** are cervical, breast, and liver cancers.

The most common side effects of cancer treatment are nausea and vomiting, febrile neutropenia, and myelosuppression

Acute emesis , the **most common variety**, occurs within 24 h of cancer chemotherapy.Delayed emesis occurs 1–7 days after treatment

The **most common causes of death in patients with cancer are infection** (leading to circulatory failure), respiratory failure, hepatic failure, and renal failure

With the onset of sexual activity comes the risk of sexual transmission of HPV, the **most common etiologic factor**for cervical cancer.

An emphasis on PSA screening has caused prostate cancer to become the **most common** non-skin cancer diagnosed in American males

The **most common side effect** of chemotherapy administration is nausea, with or without vomiting

Since encapsulated bacteria (Streptococcus pneumoniae , Haemophilus influenzae , and Neisseria meningitidis) are the organisms **most commonly associated with postsplenectomy sepsis,** splenectomized persons should be vaccinated (and revaccinated) against the capsular polysaccharides of these organisms

Hepatic candidiasis is **most common among patients being treated for acute leukemia** and usually presents symptomatically around the time the neutropenia resolves

Bleomycin is the **most common cause of chemotherapy-induced lung disease**

Neutropenic patients are predisposed to the development of invasive fun- gal infections, **most commonly those due to Candida and Aspergillus species** and occasionally those caused by Fusarium , Trichosporon , and Bipolaris

The most common melanoma is superficial spreading melanoma

Acral lentiginous melanoma is the **most common melanoma in blacks, Asians, and Hispanics** and occurs as an enlarging hyperpigmented macule or plaque on the palms and soles

Superficial spreading melanoma is the **most common variant observed in the white population**

The back is the **most common site for melanoma in men**. In women, the back and the lower leg (from knee to ankle) are common sites

V600E BRAF is the **most common kinase mutation in melanoma**

Nonmelanoma skin cancer (NMSC) is the **most common cancer in the United States**, with an estimated annual incidence of 1.5–2 million cases

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death among American men and women

Among women and young adults (< 60 years), adenocarcinoma tends also to be the **most common form of lung cancer**

Adenocarcinomas often occur in more peripheral lung locations and may be associated with a history of smoking. However, adenocarcinomas are the **most common type of lung cancer occurring in never smokers.**

PTH-related peptide, is the **most common life-threatening metabolic complication of malignancy**, primarily occurring with squamous cell carcinomas of the lung

Epithelial malignancies of the breast are the **most common cause of cancer in women (excluding skin cancer)**, accounting for about one-third of all cancer in women

The **most common primary cancers of the small bowel** are adenocarcinomas, accounting for ~50% of malignant tumors

Hepatomegaly is the **most common physical sign in hepatocellular carcinoma**, occurring in 50–90% of the patients.

The most common clinical presentation in carcinoma of the ampulla of vateris jaundice

Pancreatic cancer represents 3% of all newly diagnosed malignancies in the United States. The **most common age group at diagnosis is**
60–79 years for both sexes

Cigarette smoking may be the cause of up to 20–25% of all pancreatic cancers and is the **most common environmental risk factor for this disease**.

The **most common symptom in carcinoma of renal pelvis and ureter** is painless gross hematuria, and the disease is usually detected on intravenous pyelogram during the workup for hematuria

Renal cell carcinoma is **most commonly detected as an incidental finding on a radiograph**. Widespread use of radiologic cross-sectional imaging procedures (CT, ultrasound, MRI) contributes to earlier detection, including incidental renal masses detected during evaluation for other medical conditions

The **most common of the ovarian epithelial malignancies** are serous tumors (50%); tumors of mucinous (25%), endometrioid (15%), clear cell (5%), and transitional cell histology or Brenner tumor (1%) represent smaller proportions of epithelial ovarian tumors

Benign teratoma (or dermoid cyst) is the **most common germ cell neoplasm of the ovary** and often presents in young woman. These tumors include a complex mixture of differentiated tissue including tissues from all three germ layers.

Cervical cancer is the **second most common and most lethal malignancy in women worldwide** likely due to the widespread infection with high-risk strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) and limited utilization or access to Pap smear screening in many nations throughout the world

The endometrioid histologic subtype of endometrial cancer is the **most common gynecologic malignancy in the United States**

Trophoblastic tumors result from the outgrowth or persistence of placental tissue. They arise **most commonly in the uterus** but can also arise in other sites such as the fallopian tubes due to ectopic pregnancy

The **most common malignant tumors of bone** are plasma cell tumors.The four most common malignant nonhematopoietic bone tumors are osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, and malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

Osteosarcoma has a predilection for metaphyses of long bones; the **most common sites of involvement are the distal femur, proximal tibia, and proxi-mal humerus**

The **most common paraneoplastic endocrine syndromes include** hypercalcemia from overproduction of PTHrP and other factors, hyponatremia from excess vasopressin, and Cushing's syndrome from ectopic ACTH.

Although several distinct humoral causes of Humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy (HHM) occur, it is caused **most commonly by overproduction of PTHrP.** In addition to acting as a circulating humoral factor, bone metastases (e.g., breast, multiple myeloma) may produce PTHrP, leading to local osteolysis and hypercalcemia

Small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) (>50%) is by far the **most common cause of ectopic ACTH**, followed by thymic carcinoid (15%), islet cell tumors (10%), bronchial carcinoid (10%), other carcinoids (5%), and pheochromocytomas (2%)

Deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism are the **most common thrombotic conditions in patients with cancer**

In paraneoplastic visual syndromes the **most commonly associated tumo**r is Small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC)

Thymoma is the **most common cause of an anterior mediastinal mass in adults**, accounting for ~40% of all mediastinal masses

Thymomas are **most common in the fifth and sixth decades,** are uncommon in children, and are distributed evenly between men and women

The **most common causes of increased red cell protoporphyrin levels are** absolute or relative iron deficiency and lead poisoning.

Thalassemias are the **most common genetic disorders in the world**, affecting nearly 200 million people worldwide. About 15% of American blacks are silent carriers for α thalassemia; α -thalassemia trait (minor) occurs in 3% of American blacks and in 1–15% of persons of Mediterranean origin.

Sickle cell disease is the **most common structural hemoglobinopathy**, occurring in heterozygous form in ~8% of American blacks and in homozygous form in 1 in 400.

The **most common forms of β -Thalassemia syndromes arise from** mutations that derange splicing of the mRNA precursor or prematurely terminate translation of the mRNA.

HbE is extremely common in Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. The gene has become far more

prevalent in the United States as a result of immigration of Asian persons, especially in California, **where HbE is the most common variant detected**

Selective malabsorption of cobalamin with proteinuria (Imerslund syndrome: Imerslund-Gräsbeck syndrome; congenital cobalamin mal-absorption; autosomal recessive megaloblastic anemia, MGA1) This autosomally recessive disease is the **most common cause of megaloblastic anemia due to cobalamin deficiency in infancy in Western countries**

Except for countries where malaria is endemic, **autoimmune hemolytic anemia(AIHA) is the most common form of acquired hemolytic anemia**

Hepatitis is the **most common preceding infection**, and posthepatitis marrow failure accounts for approximately 5% of etiologies in most series in aplastic anemia

The **most common of the chronic myeloproliferative disorders**, Polycythemia vera(PV) occurs in 2 per 100,000 persons, sparing no adult age group and increasing with age to rates as high as 18/100,000. Familial transmission occurs but is infrequent and women predominate among sporadic cases.

Importantly, the JAK2 gene is located on the short arm of chromosome 9, and loss of heterozygosity on chromosome 9p, due to mitotic recombination is the **most common cytogenetic abnormality in polycythemia vera(PV)**

In acute myeloid leukemia the **most commonly used CR induction regimens** (for patients other than those with APL) consist of combination chemotherapy with cytarabine and an Anthracycline

Minimal to moderate splenomegaly is the **most common physical finding in chronic myeloid leukemia**

The **most common cancer in childhood** is B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia(ALL)

The malignant cells in patients with precursor B cell lymphoblastic leukemia are **most commonly of pre–B cell origin.**

B cell CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma **represents the most common lymphoid leukemia**, and when presenting as a lymphoma, it accounts for ~7% of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas

The **most common treatments for patients with typical B cell CLL/small lymphocytic lymphoma** have been chlorambucil or fludarabine, alone or in combination

The **most common presentation of mantle cell lymphoma** is with palpable lymphadenopathy, frequently accompanied by systemic symptoms

The **most common presentation for follicular lymphoma** is with new, painless lymphadenopathy

Diffuse large B cell lymphoma is the **most common type of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma**, representing approximately one-third of all cases. This lymphoma makes up the majority of cases in previous clinical trials of "aggressive" or "intermediate-grade" lymphoma

Diffuse large B cell lymphoma can present as either primary

lymph node disease or at extranodal sites. More than 50% of patients will have some site of extranodal involvement at diagnosis, with the **most common sites being the gastrointestinal tract and bone marrow**, each being involved in 15–20% of patients

Tropical spastic paraparesis, another manifestation of HTLV-I infection, occurs after a shorter latency (1–3 years) and

is **most common in individuals who acquire the virus during adulthood from transfusion or sex**

Primary effusion lymphoma is **most common in the setting of immune deficiency disease, especially AIDS**, and is caused by human herpes virus 8 (HHV-8)/Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus (KSHV). It is also known as body cavity–based lymphoma

Extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma, nasal type are **most commonly found in the nasal cavity**

Enteropathy-type T cell lymphoma **most commonly occurs in the jejunum or the ileum**.

Bone pain is the **most common symptom in myeloma**, affecting nearly 70% of patients. The pain usually involves the back and ribs,and unlike the pain of metastatic carcinoma, which often is worse at night, the pain of myeloma is precipitated by movement

The **next most common clinical problem in patients with myeloma** is susceptibility to bacterial infections. The most common infections are pneumonias and pyelonephritis, and the most frequent pathogens are Streptococcus pneumoniae , Staphylococcus aureus , and Klebsiella pneumoniae in the lungs and Escherichia coli and other gram-negative organisms in the urinary tract

Hypercalcemia is the **most common cause of renal failure in myeloma patients**

Alpha heavy chain disease(Seligmann's disease) is the **most common of the heavy chain diseases**. It is closely related to a malignancy known as Mediterranean lymphoma , a disease that affects young persons in parts of the world where intestinal parasites are common, such as the Mediterranean, Asia, and South America

Aβ is the **most common form of localized amyloidosis**. A β is deposited in the brain in Alzheimer's disease and is derived from abnormal proteolytic processing of the amyloid precursor protein (APP)

The most common form of AF amyloidosis is caused by mutation of the abundant plasma protein transthyretin (TTR, also known as prealbumin)

Antibodies to Lewis system carbohydrate antigens are the **most common cause of incompatibility during pretransfusion screening**. The Lewis gene product is a fucosyl transferase and maps to chromosome 19. The antigen is not an integral membrane structure but is adsorbed to the RBC membrane from the plasma

A careful history of drug ingestion should be obtained, including nonprescription and herbal remedies, as **drugs are the most common cause of thrombocytopenia**

Many viral and bacterial infections result in thrombocytopenia and are the **most common noniatrogenic cause of thrombocytopenia**

Von Willebrand disease(VWD) is the **most common inherited bleeding disorder** the **most common type of VWD is type 1 disease**, with a parallel decrease in VWF protein, VWF function, and FVIII levels, accounting for at least 80% of cases. Patients have predominantly mucosal bleeding symptoms, although postoperative bleeding can also be seen

Acquired VWD is a rare disorder, **most commonly seen in patients with underlying lymphoproliferative disorders**, including monoclonal gammopathies of underdetermined significance (MGUS), multiple myeloma, and Waldenström's macroglobulinemia. It is seen most commonly in the setting of MGUS and should be suspected in patients, particularly elderly patients, with a new onset of severe mucosal bleeding symptoms

Senile purpura is **most common on skin** that has been previously damaged by sun exposure.

One of the most common hemophilia A mutations results from an inversion of the intron 22 sequence, and it is present in 40% of cases of severe hemophilia A

Prolongation of PT values is the **most common and earliest finding** in vitamin K–deficient patients due to reduction in prothrombin, FVII, FIX, and FX levels

Streptococcus pneumoniae is the **most common isolate**, causing 50–70% of cases of bacterial sepsis in asplenic patients

The tick that **most commonly transmits Babesia , Ixodes scapularis** , also transmits Borrelia burgdorferi (the agent of Lyme disease) and Anaplasma ; co-infection can occur, resulting in more severe disease

Dengue is the **most common arboviral disease worldwide**

The **most common causes of necrotizing fasciitis are group A streptococci alone** and a mixed facultative and anaerobic flora

Influenza—**possibly the most common vaccine preventable infection in travelers**—occurs year-round in the tropics and during the summer months in the Southern Hemisphere (coinciding with the winter months in the Northern Hemisphere).

By far the **most common causes of persistent diarrhea after travel** are postinfectious sequelae such as lactose intolerance or irritable bowel syndrome

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is one of the **most common diagnosis in patients** who require emergency-department evaluation for symptoms occurring during airline flights

Perivalvular infection:this complication, which is **most common with aortic valve infection**, occurs in 10–15% of native valve and 45–60% of prosthetic valve infections

S. aureus is the **most common cause of localized folliculitis.**

Most commonly, P. aeruginosa is introduced into the deep tissues when a person steps on a nail

Gram-negative bacillary cellulitis, including that due to P. aeruginosa , is **most common among hospitalized, immunocompromised hosts**

The **most common predisposing factor for osteomyelitis** is an area of bone or contiguous surrounding tissue that is abnormal in terms of viability, blood supply, sensation, or edema.

In adults, primary bacterial peritonitis (PBP) occurs **most commonly in conjunction with cirrhosis of the liver (frequently the result of alcoholism)**

Peritonitis is, in fact, the **most common reason for discontinuation of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)**

Bacterial endocarditis is the **most common associated infection in splenic abscess**

Streptococcal species are the **most common bacterial isolates from splenic abscesses**, followed by S. aureus —presumably reflecting the associated endocarditis

Traveler's diarrhea is the **most common travel-related infectious illness**.The time of onset is usually 3 days to 2 weeks after the traveler's arrival in a resource-poor area; most cases begin within the first 3–5 days. The illness is generally self-limited, lasting 1–5 days.

In all areas, enterotoxigenic and enteroaggregative strains of E. coli are the **most common isolates from persons with the classic secretory traveler's diarrhea syndrome**. Infection with Campylobacter jejuni is especially common in areas of Asia

Perianal ulcers and inguinal lymphadenopathy, **most commonly due to HSV**, can also occur in LGV or syphilis

Pneumonia, **now the most common infectious complication among hospitalized burn patients**, is most often nosocomially acquired via the respiratory route; among the risk factors associated with secondary pneumonia are inhalation injury, intubation, full-thickness chest wall burns, immobility, and uncontrolled wound sepsis with hematogenous spread

In vitro data suggest that **azithromycin alone provides coverage against most commonly isolated bite-wound pathogens**

Candida is **now the most common pathogen in nosocomial UTIs in patients on intensive care units (ICUs)**

The most common pathogens in postoperative wound infections are S. aureus , coagulase-negative staphylococci, and enteric and anaerobic bacteria

Mediastinitis may occur at an even higher rate among lung transplant recipients than among heart transplant recipients and **most commonly develops within 2 weeks of surgery**

Virus-like particle (VLP) vaccines have been licensed for the prevention of infection with several HPV serotypes **most commonly implicated in cervical and anal carcinomas and in anogenital and laryngeal**

warts

The **most common mechanism of tetracycline resistance in gram-negative bacteria** is a plasmid-encoded active-efflux pump that is inserted into the cytoplasmic membrane and extrudes antibiotic from the cell.

The **most common mechanism of resistance to quinolones** is the development of one or more mutations in target DNA gyrases and
topoisomerase IV that prevent the antibacterial agent from interfering with the enzymes' activity

Pneumonia is the **most common serious pneumococcal syndrome** and is considered invasive when associated with a positive blood culture

Empyema is the **most common focal complication of pneumococcal pneumonia**, occurring in <5% of cases

Overall, S. aureus is a leading cause of nosocomial infections. It is the **most common cause of surgical wound infections** and is second only to CoNS as a cause of primary bacteremia

S. aureus is the **most common cause of epidural abscess**, a complication that can result in neurologic compromise

In both children and adults, S. aureus is the **most common cause of septic arthritis in native joints**

Nosocomialendocarditis is **most commonly caused by S. aureus**

While the skin and soft tissues are the **most common sites of infection associated with community acquired(CA-MRSA)**, 5–10% of these infections
are invasive and can even be life-threatening

S. aureus is among the **most common causes of food-borne outbreaks of infection in the United States**. Staphylococcal food poisoning results from the inoculation of toxin-producing S. aureus into food by colonized food handlers.

Coagulase negative staphylococcal infections(CoNS), although considerably less virulent than S. aureus , are among the **most common causes of prosthetic-device infections**. Approximately half of the identified CoNS species have been associated with human infections.

Among CoNS, S. epidermidis is the species **most commonly associated with prosthetic-device infections.**

Group A Streptococcus (GAS, S. pyogenes) is responsible for streptococcal pharyngitis, **one of the most common bacterial infections of school-age children**, and for the postinfectious syndromes of acute rheumatic fever (ARF) and poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN)

Although seen in patients of all ages, GROUP A STREPTOCOCCI (GAS) pharyngitis is **one of the most common bacterial infections of childhood**, accounting for 20–40% of all cases of exudative pharyngitis in children; it is rare among those under the age of 3

The majority of GROUP B STREPTOCOCCI(GBS) infections in otherwise healthy adults are related to pregnancy and parturition. **Peripartum fever, the most common manifestation**, is sometimes accompanied by symptoms
and signs of endometritis or chorioamnionitis (abdominal distention and uterine or adnexal tenderness)

C. perfringens type A is o**ne of the most common bacterial causes of food-borne illness** in the United States and Canada

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Enteritis necroticans **most commonly involves the jejunum,** whereas necrotizing enterocolitis affects the ileum and
frequently the ileocecal valve. Both diseases may manifest as intestinal gas cysts, although this feature is more common in necrotizing enterocolitis.

The **most common form of infection with N. meningitidis** is asymptomatic carriage of the organism in the nasopharynx.

Death from meningococcal disease is associated **most commonly with hypovolemic shock (meningococcemia)** and occasionally with raised intracranial pressure (meningococcal meningitis)

The **most common complication of meningococcal disease (10% of cases)** is scarring after necrosis of purpuric skin lesions, for which skin grafting may be necessary

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Acute urethritis is the **most common clinical manifestation of gonorrhea in males**. The usual incubation period after exposure is 2–7 days, although the interval can be longer and some men remain asymptomatic

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Mucopurulent cervicitis is the **most common STI diagnosis in American women** and may be caused by N. gonorrhoeae , C. trachomatis , and other organisms. Cervicitis may coexist with candidal or trichomonal vaginitis

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The **most common form of gonorrhea in neonates is ophthalmia neonatorum**, which results from exposure to infected cervical secretions during parturition

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Septic arthritis is the **most common manifestation of systemic infection or DGI in the newborn**

Gonococcal vulvovaginitis is the **most common manifestation of gonococcal infection in children beyond infancy.**

Fever and altered central nervous system function are the **most common features at presentation** in Haemophilus influenzae type b

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Cellulitis due to Haemophilus influenzae type b(Hib) occurs in young children. The **most common location is on the head or neck**, and the involved area
sometimes takes on a characteristic bluish-red color

Nontypable H. influenzae is the **most common bacterial cause of exacerbations of COPD**; these exacerbations are characterized by increased cough, sputum production, and shortness of breath

M. catarrhalis is the **second most common bacterial cause of COPD exacerbations** (after H. influenzae), as shown in a 10-year prospective study

The aortic and mitral valves are **most commonly affected in HACEK endocarditis**

H. aphrophilus and H. parainfluenzae are the Haemophilus species **most commonly isolated from cases of HACEK endocarditis**

The **most common extrapulmonary site of legionellosis** is the heart

E. coli is the **single most common pathogen for all UTI syndrome**/host group combinations

Uncomplicated cystitis, the **most common acute UTI syndrome**, is characterized by dysuria, urinary frequency, and suprapubic pain. Fever and/or back pain suggests progression to pyelonephritis

Despite being **one of the most common causes of bacteremia, E. coli rarely seeds native heart valves**. When the organism does seed native valves, it usually does so in the setting of prior valvular disease

The urinary tract is the **most common source of E. coli bacteremia**,accounting for one-half to two-thirds of episodes

Enterotoxigenic E.coli (ETEC) is the **most common agent of traveler's diarrhea**, causing 25–75% of cases

The urinary tract is by far the **most common site of Proteus infection**, with adhesins, flagella, IgA protease, and urease representing the principal known urovirulence factors

The respiratory tract, the genitourinary tract, intravascular devices, and surgical wounds are the **most common sites of Serratia infection and sources of Serratia bacteremia**.

P. aeruginosa remains the **most common contributing factor to respiratory failure in cystic fibrosis(CF)** and is responsible for the majority of deaths among CF patients

Respiratory infections are the most common of all infections caused by P. aeruginosa .This organism appears **first or second on most lists of the causes of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)**

P. aeruginosa is responsible for chronic infections of the airways associated with a number of underlying or predisposing conditions—**most commonly cystic fibrosis (CF) in Caucasian populations**

Pneumonia, with or without bacteremia, is perhaps the **most common type of P. aeruginosa infection** in **AIDS patients**

S. maltophilia is **most commonly found in the respiratory tract of ventilated patients**, where the distinction between its roles as a colonizer and as a pathogen is often difficult to make

Resistance to nalidixic acid and fluoroquinolones also has begun to emerge and is **most commonly associated**

with point mutations in the DNA gyrase genes gyr A and gyr B

Bacteremia and metastatic infection are **most common with S. choleraesuis and S. Dublin and among infants**, the elderly, and immune-compromised patients

Salmonella osteomyelitis most commonly affects the femur, tibia, humerus, or lumbar vertebrae and is most often seen in association with sickle cell disease, hemoglobinopathies, or preexisting bone disease (e.g., fractures).

Infection with V. vulnificus is rare, but this organism is the **most common cause of severe Vibrio infections** in the United States.

In the United States, most patients with tularemia (75–85%) acquire the infection by inoculation of the skin. In adults, the **most common localized form is inguinal/femoral lymphadenopathy; in children, it is cervical lymphadenopathy**

Microagglutination and tube agglutination are the techniques **most commonly used to detect antibody to F. tularensis**

Coxiella burnetii and Bartonella species are the **most common pathogens in culture-negative endocarditis**

Actinomycotic involvement of the pelvis occurs **most commonly in association with an IUCD**. When an IUCD is in place or has recently been removed, **pelvic symptoms should prompt consideration of actinomycosis**

In cases of anaerobic septic arthritis, the **most common isolates are Fusobacterium species**. Most of the patients involved have uncontrolled peritonsillar infections progressing to septic cervical venous thrombophlebitis (Lemierre's syndrome) and resulting in hematogenous dissemination with a predilection for the joints

B. fragilis is the **single most common anaerobic isolate from the bloodstream**, accounting for 35–80% of anaerobic bacteremias.

Because most inspired air is distributed to the middle and lower lung zones, these areas of the lungs are **most commonly involved in primary TB**

In order of frequency, the extrapulmonary sites **most commonly involved in TB** are the lymph nodes, pleura, genitourinary tract, bones and joints, meninges, peritoneum, and pericardium.

The **most common presentation of extrapulmonary TB in both HIV-seronegative and HIV-infected patients** (35% in general and >40% of cases in the United States in recent series), lymph node disease is particularly frequent among HIV-infected patients and in children

Lymph node TB presents as painless swelling of the lymph nodes, **most commonly at posterior cervical and supraclavicular sites** (a condition historically referred to as scrofula).

Weight-bearing joints (the spine in 40% of cases, the hips in 13%, and the knees in 10%) are **most commonly affected in skeletal TB**

While the upper thoracic spine is the **most common site of spinal TB in children**, the lower thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae are usually affected in adults

Although any portion of the gastrointestinal tract may be affected, the terminal ileum and the cecum are the sites **most commonly involved in gastrointestinal TB**

Tubercu;loid leprosy(TT) leprosy is the **most common form of the disease encountered in India** and Africa but is virtually absent in Southeast Asia, where borderline tuberculoid (BT) leprosy is frequent.

The **most commonly affected nerve trunk in leprosy is the ulnar nerve** at the elbow, whose involvement results in clawing of the fourth and fifth fingers, loss of dorsal interosseous musculature in the affected hand, and loss of sensation in these distributions

Meningovascular syphilis reflects meningitis together with inflammatory vasculitis of small, medium, or large vessels. The **most common presentation is a stroke syndrome involving the middle cerebral artery of a relatively young adult**

Weil's disease is characterized by variable combinations of jaundice, acute kidney injury, hypotension, and hemorrhage—**most commonly involving the lungs but also potentially affecting the gastrointestinal tract, retroperitoneum, pericardium, and brain**

Lyme disease is **now the most common vector-borne infection in the United States and Europe**

The **most common infectious agents that cause facial palsy a**re herpes simplex virus type 1 (Bell's palsy) and varicella-zoster virus (Ramsay Hunt syndrome)

The **most common problem in diagnosis is to mistake Lyme disease for chronic fatigue syndrome** or fibromyalgia. This difficulty is compounded by the fact that a small percentage of patients do in fact develop these chronic pain or fatigue syndromes in association with or soon after Lyme disease

Bibasilar rales are the most common pulmonary sign in endemic murine typhus

C.trachomatis is the **most common cause of nongonococcal urethritis (NGU) and postgonococcal urethritis (PGU)**

Reactive arthritis (formerly known as Reiter's syndrome) consists of conjunctivitis, urethritis (or, in female patients, cervicitis), arthritis, and characteristic mucocutaneous lesions. It may develop in 1–2% of cases of nongonococcal urethritis(NGU) and is **thought to be the most common type of peripheral inflammatory arthritis in young men**

The knees are **most frequently involved in reactive arthritis**, next **most commonly affected are the ankles and small joints of the feet**

In the absence of infection with uropathogens such as coliforms or Staphylococcus saprophyticus ,C. **trachomatis is the pathogen most commonly isolated from college women with dysuria, frequency, and pyuria**

Trachoma is transmitted through contact with discharges from the eyes of infected patients. Transmission is **most common under poor hygienic conditions and most often takes place between family members or between families with shared facilities**

In AIDS patients, chronic or intermittent administration of acyclovir has been associated with the development of HSV and VZV strains resistant to the action of the drug and with clinical failures. **The most common mechanism of resistance is a deficiency of the virus-induced thymidine kinase**

Gingivostomatitis and pharyngitis are the **most common clinical manifestations of first-episode HSV-1 infection**, while recurrent herpes labialis is the **most common clinical manifestation of reactivation HSV-1 infection**.

Persistent ulcerative HSV infections are among the **most common infections in patients with AIDS**. HSV and Candida infections often occur concurrently

HSV infection of the eye is the **most common cause of corneal blindness in the United States.**

HSV is the **most commonly identified cause of recurrent lymphocytic meningitis (Mollaret's meningitis)**

In HSV esophagitis,the distal esophagus is **most commonly involved**

With reactivation of latent VZV (**which is most common after the sixth decade of life**), herpes zoster presents as a dermatomal vesicular rash, usually associated with severe pain.

The **most common infectious complication of varicella is secondary bacterial superinfection of the skin**, which is usually caused by Streptococcus pyogenes or Staphylococcus aureus, including strains that are methicillin-resistant

The **most common extracutaneous site of involvement of Varicella zoster virus** (VZV) in children is the CNS

The **incubation period for infectious mononucleosis(IM)** in young adults is ~4–6 weeks. A prodrome of fatigue, malaise, and myalgia may last for 1–2 weeks before the onset of fever, sore throat, and lymphadenopathy. Fever
is usually low-grade and is **most common in the first 2 weeks of the illness**; however, it may persist for >1 month

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is the **most common cause** of heterophile-negative mononucleosis

Petechiae, hepatosplenomegaly, and jaundice are the **most common presenting features (60–80% of cases)** in congenital CMV infection

The **most common clinical manifestation of CMV infection in immunocompetent hosts** beyond the neonatal period is a heterophile antibody–negative mononucleosis syndrome, which may develop spontaneously or follow transfusion of leukocyte-containing blood products

CMV appears to be the **most common and important viral pathogen** complicating organ transplantation

Molluscum contagiosum is highly prevalent in children and is the **most common human disease resulting from poxvirus infection**. Swimming pools are a common vector for transmission

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Among circumcised men, warts are **most commonly found on the penile shaft**.Lesions frequently occur at the urethral meatus and may extend proximally

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